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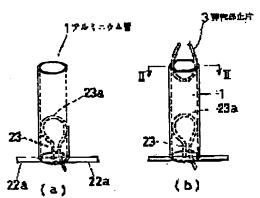
(72)Inventor: OIDE MASAAKI

(54) ANODIC OXIDATION TREATMENT OF ALUMINUM PIPE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To surely form an energizing part exposed with aluminum texture without causing the deformation at the end of an aluminum pipe, the contamination of a treating liquid, the contamination of the aluminum pipe surface by grinding powder, etc.

CONSTITUTION: At least a part of an elastic detaining piece 3 coated with a soft resin is detained to the surface of the aluminum pipe 1 in pressurized contact therewith by utilizing the elastic restuitive force of this detaining piece 3. The aluminum pipe 1 is subjected to an anodic oxidation treatment in this state, by which the energizing part in which an anodically oxidized film is not formed is formed in the pressurized contact part of the detaining piece of the surface of the aluminum pipe 1.



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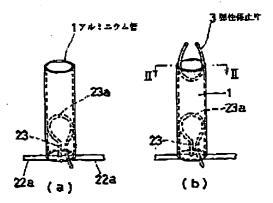
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(74)代理人 弁壁士 褶水 久養 (外2名)

(54) 【発明の名称】 アルミニウム谷の陽極酸化処理方法

(57)【要约】

【目的】アルミニウム管機部の変形や、処理液の污染や、研磨粉によるアルミニウム管装面の汚染等を生じることなく、アルミニウム地脈の変出した運営部を確実に形成することのできる陽極酸化処理方法を提供する。 【構成】軟質頻能で被理された理性保止片3の弾性復元力を利用して、整係止片3の少なくとも一部をアルミニウム管1の表面に圧接係止させる。この状態で陽極酸化処理を行うことにより、アルミニウム管1の表面の前配係止片圧接部分に軽極酸化皮膜1の形成されない過速部8を形成する。



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【特許請求の衛囲】

【語求項1】 軟質制度で接望された择性係止片(3)の準性復元力を利用して、該係止片(3)の少なくとも一部をアルミニウム管(1)の表面に圧接係止させ、この状態で降極酸化処理を行うことにより、アルミニウム管(1)の表面の可配係止片圧接部分に降極酸化皮膜(7)の存在しない連電館(8)を形成することを分数とするアルミニウム管の陽極酸化処理方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】との発明は、使写線、プリンタ、ファクシミリ等の感光ドラムに好適に用いられるアルミニウム管の隔極酸化処理方法、特にアルミニウム管の一部に隔極酸化皮質の存在しない通常部を形成するための際極酸化処理方法に関する。

【0002】なお、この明報書において、アルミニウムの題はアルミニウムとその合金を含む意味で用いる。 【0003】

【従来の技術】上記のような恐光ドラムは、その表面に 電荷を帯容させるとともに、画像を成都分以外では電荷 20 を陰電して静電遊像を形成し、現像後は全ての電荷を除っ 電して次の画像形成に備えるものである。そして、既光 ドラム表面の不要な電荷は、一般に、ドラム基体である アルミニウム智から、該アルミニウム智の管盤中空部に 嵌入鉄署される回転軸会用のフランジ部材を選して外部 に逃がしている。とのためアルミニウム管には、前記フ ランジ部材と電気的に接続するためのアルミニウム地肌 の独出した運電部を設けることが必要となる。

[10004] しかるに、近時のアルミニウム製感光ドラムでは、下地処理としてアルミニウム管に陽径取化処理 70 を実施する場合が多い。かかる陽極酸化処理を実施するとアルミニウム管の企表面が隔極酸化反順で被覆されてしまうため、そのままでは解配速爆弾を確保することができない。

【りりり5】そこで、従来では、図6化示すよう化、前記フランジ部材(20)の嵌入部(21)周面に、複数の機 小突箱(22)を形成しておき、該嵌入部(21)を陽極酸 化処理済のアルミニウム管(30)の機部中型部へ強制的 に嵌入してその微小突起(22)により陽極酸化皮質を確 ることにより、アルミニウム管の地肌とフランジ部材と 40 を接触させることが行われている。

【0006】また、他の方法として、アルミニウム管の 塩部内面を指着テープの配付や連续等によりマスキング して陽程酸化処理することにより、マスキング部が移稿 酸化されないようにし、もってアルミニウム地限の選出 した遺儀部を形成することも行われている。

[0007] さらに他の方法として、 降極敏化処理後に 同転砥石等でアルミニウム管内面を研覧し、時極敏化皮 酸の一部を削除することにより通電率を形成することも 行われている。 [8000]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、ブランジ部計の嵌入部の強小突起により隔額酸化皮膜を確る方法は、嵌入部を強制的に嵌入するため、管理部が変形し形状不良を招く恐れがあるという問題があった。

[0009]また、粘著テーブや全鉄によりマスキング する方法では、陽極度化処理中にマスキングが外れ易い とか、全鉄の流れ出しにより処理液が行染される等の問 短があった。

10 【0010】また、回転砥石等で隔極酸化皮質を研磨除 去する方法では、研磨によって生じた底粉により、アルミニウム管家面が行棄されるという問題があった。

【①①11】との発明は、かかる技術的背景に鑑みてなされたものであって、アルミニウム管場部の変形、処理液の汚染、研磨的によるアルミニウム管表面の汚染等を生じることなく、アルミニウム地肌の選出した過電部を確実に形成することのできる院程度化処理方法の提供を目的とする。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、この発明は、飲質能贈で飲硬された理性係止片(3)の現性復元力を利用して、該係止片(3)の少なくとも一部をアルミニウム管(1)の表面に圧接係止させ、この状態で陽極酸化処理を行うことにより、アルミニウム管(1)の表面の額配係止片圧接部分に陽極酸化皮蹟(7)の形成されない過ご部(8)を形成することを特徴とするアルミニウム管の隔極酸化処理方法を受質とする。

[0013] 好ましい意識として、弾性係止片(3)を U形ないしV形の様状または極状のものに機成するとと もに、この弾性係止片の開口部を閉じ合わせ方向に圧縮 した状態でアルミニウム管の内部や空部に挿入し、圧縮 力を解除して弾性係止片をアルミニウム管内面に圧接さ せる方法を挙げ得る。

[0014]

【作用】アルミニウム管(1)の現性保止片(3)との 圧接部分において陽磁酸化皮酸(7)の形成が阻止され、アルミニウム地肌の選出した運電部(8)が形成される。また、弾性保止片(3)の樹脂被環層(2)は勢 質のものであるから、圧接部分において樹脂被獲層(32)が押し潤されてアルミニウム管(1)と圧範囲に接触し、このため陽極壁化皮酸(7)の形成阻止部分が広範囲に復保され、運産部(8)が確実に形成される。

[0015]

【実録例】次に、この発明の一実施例を図1~5を参照 しつつ説明する。

(0016]まず、彼処理品であるアルミニウム管(1)を図4(a)に示す彼処理枠(2)に保持する。この彼処理枠は、同些に外内を逆し形の場合部(21a)の(21a)を有する遺儀用の倫架部材(21)と、機架部材

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(21)の両機部に取着された上向きコ字状の通常符(2 2)と、通電枠(22)の底枠部(22a)に等間隔で上向 きに立放されたアルミニウム管保持部計(23)とを備え ている。これら情樂部材(21)、通常符(22)、アルミ ニウム管保持部計(23)は、チタン、ジルコン、アルミ ニウム等の耐酸性を有する質器部材により形成されている。

[00]7]前記各アルミニウム管保持部材(23)の先 逃却にはスプリング状のファク部(23a)が影成されて おり、このフック部(23a)にアルミニウム管(1)の 15 内邸中空部を錚通せしめて、アルミニウム管(1)を上 下立設伏族に支持する。とこに、フック部(23a) はア ルミニウム管(1)を支持する役割を狙うと共に、アル ミニウム管を閉僚に印加する接続素子としての役割を担 うものである。このために、アルミニウム管保持部材 (23) の先端ファク部 (23g) の水平方向の外寸は、ア ルミニウム管(1)の内径よりも僅かに大きく設定され ていて、フック部(23a)が圧縮変形した状態でアルミ ニウム管 (1)の中型部に挿入されるとともに、原形へ の復元力によりファク部(23a)の機方向外縁がアルミ 29 ニウム皆())の内面に弾力的に圧接し、これによりア ルミニウム管(1)が保持部材(23)に強く保持され、 かつアルミニウム保持部材 (23) とアルミニウム管 (1) 内面との道路周接点が確保されるものとなされて いる。

【0018】次に、図1(b)に示すように、番アルミ ニウム管(1)の上巡中空部に、U形ないしV形の理像 廃止片(3)をその頂部を下側にして挿入する。この弾 性係止片(3)は、陽極酸化処理による酸化皮膜形成を 阻止して、アルミニウム地頭の森出した遠常部を辞保す るためのものであり、図3に示すように、頻、SUS、 チタン寺の存住領材あるいは板材からなる芯材(31)の 全表面が、ポリエチレン、軟質塩化ビニル、ウレタンゴ ム、シリコンゴム等の畝質絶縁怪御鮨によりコーティン グされることにより、家監樹騒破硬帯(2)が形成され ている。かかる砗筐係止片(3)は両端部の間に形成さ れる前口部(33)が開きあるいは閉じる方向に弾性変形 可能となされており、非変形状態で少なくとも関口部 (33) の駆はアルミニウム管(1)の内径よりも大に数 定されている。そして、弾性係止片(3)を、その関口 部(33)を閉じる方向に圧縮した状態で、頂部(34)を 下向きにしてアルミニウム管(1)の上途中空部に挿入 し、圧縮力を解除する。すると、弾性低止片(3)は関 口部 (33) が開く方向に復元して漢方向外縁がアルミニ ウム管(1)の内面上緑に弾力的に圧接する。かつ弾性 係止片(3)の樹脂被硬層(32)は軟質材で形成されて いるから、図2化拡大して示すように、組版被接層(3 2) が断面偏平に押し潰されて樹脂被硬層(32)とアル ミニウム管(1)の内面とが広範囲に接触し、酸化酸原 形成阻止部分が広範囲に確保される。

【9019】とうして製性係止片(3)を各アルミニウム智(1)の中空部にセットしたのち、図4(b)に示すように、該処環枠(2)の微架部材(21)の掛合部(21a)(21a)を電解槽(4)の左右上海部に斜合して、強処理枠(2)を選解槽(4)内に角り下げ状態に配置する。電解槽(4)の前後両側には複数の機類板(5)が対向配置されており、被処理枠(2)は両膝種板(5)(5)の中間部に位置するように配置する。図4(b)に示す(6)は電解液である。【9020】そして、陽極電極を紋処返枠(2)の演架

部村 (21) に接続し、横浜部村 (21) 通常枠 (22)、 アルミニウム管保持部材 (23) を介してアルミニウム管 (1)を開極にバイアスし、アルミニウム管 (1)と除 種飯 (5)との間で電流を通じて陽極酸化処理する。 【0021】陽額酸化処理により、アルミニクム管

(1)の内外面には護極酸化皮膜が形成されるが、アルミニウム管の上端中空部には理修係止片(3)が弾入されるとともに、弾性係止片(3)の樹脂被凝磨(32)が振し潰された状態にアルミニウム管(1)内面に圧接しているから、との圧接部分が電解液(6)との接触を阻止するマスキングとして作用し、図5に示すように、圧接部分には隔極酸化皮膜(7)が形成されず、圧接部分を除く他の表面に陸極酸化皮膜が影成される。

【10022】こうして隔極酸化処理を実施されたアルミニウム質(1)は、図5に示すように、弾性係止片(3)との圧接部分に随化皮膜の存在しないアルミニウム地肌の食出した通電部(8)が形成されたものとなる。そして、感光ドラムとしての使用時に、この通電部(7)を介して除電が行われる。

【0023】なお、一般に、降極酸化処理の前に創工油の除去処理や総合等の前処理が始され、また隔極酸化処理の後にも洗浄、封孔処理等の後処理が発施されるが、かかる前処理、後処理も、陽極酸化処理と同じ処理枠(2)を用い、かつアルミニウム管(1)に弾性係止片(3)をセットしたままの状態で行えば良い。 【0024】

【急明の効果】この発明は、上述の次果で、弾性係止片をその復元力を利用してアルミニウム管の表面に圧接係止させた状態で陽極酸化処理するだけの極めて簡単な操作により、陰節酸化皮膜の存在しないアルミニウム管の地頭部分が露出した通電部を形成することができる。従って、フランジ部材の強飼疾合、結着テープや金波によるマスキング、陽極酸化皮膜除去のための研磨等は不要となるから、管轄部の変形、造液の混入による離解液の汚染、研磨粉による管疾面の汚損等の不具合を派生することなく通電部を形成することができる。しかも、弾性係止片をその復元力を利用してアルミニウム管の表面に圧接させるから、弾性係止片とアルミニウム管との接触状態を強く保持でき、結着テープによるマスキングのように処理中に容易に外れる事態を防止できる。

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【0025】また、弾性係止片の御館被運應が教質性の ものであるから、圧接部分において樹脂紋硬圧が押し擂 されてアルミニウム管と広毎間に接触し、このため隔極 **敬化皮膜の形成阻止部分を止延囲に確保でき、ひいては** 通電部を確実に形成することができる。

【図面の図単な説明】

【図1】(a)はアルミニウム管保持部材にアルミニウ ム管を支持させた状態の斜視図、(b)は次いて弾性係 止片をセットした状態の斜視図である。

【図2】図1のII-II根断面図である。

【図3】弾性係止片の拡大斜視図である。

【図4】(a)はアルミニウム管を配置した彼処理枠の

斜視図、(D)は(a)の彼処理枠を電解格にセットしま

* た状態を、微集部材の中間部を切除して示す平面図であ

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【図5】陽極酸化処理後のアルミニウム管の整郎の新面 拡大図である。

【図6】(a)はアルミニウム管の通電部の従来の形成 方法を論明するための斜視図、(b)は(a)のVI-VI 総断面図である。

【符号の説明】

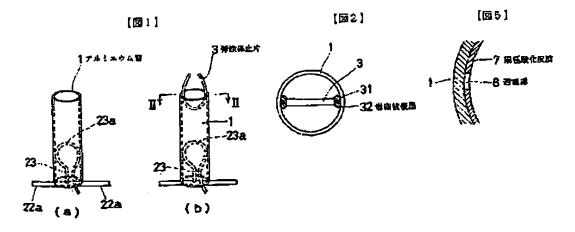
1…アルミニウム管

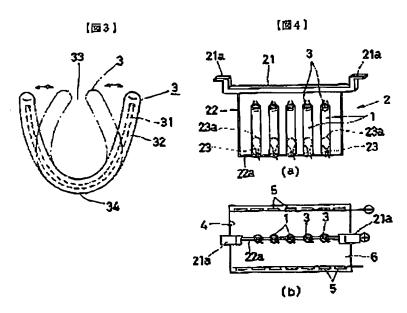
3…弹性係止片

72…树脂被硬骨

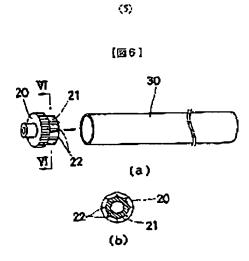
7…陽極酸化皮質

8…清定部





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The anodizing approach of the aluminium pipe characterized by forming the energization section (8) to which an anodic oxide film (7) does not exist in said piece pressure-welding part of a stop of the front face of an aluminium pipe (1) by carrying out the pressure-welding stop of this a part of piece [at least] of a stop (3) on the surface of an aluminium pipe (1), and performing anodizing in this condition using the elastic stability of the piece of an elastic stop (3) covered with elasticity resin.

[Translation done.]

JP,07-090687,A [DETAILED DESCRIPTION]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the anodizing approach for forming the energization section to which an anodic oxide film does not exist in the anodizing approach of an aluminium pipe used suitable for photoconductor drums, such as a copying machine, a printer, and facsimile, especially a part of aluminium pipe.

[0002] In addition, in this specification, the word of aluminum is used in the semantics containing

aluminum and its alloy.

[0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] While the above photoconductor drums electrify a charge on the front face, except an image formation part, a charge is discharged, an electrostatic latent image is formed, and after development discharges all charges and equips the next image formation with them. And generally the charge with an unnecessary photoconductor drum front face is missed outside through the flange material for revolving-shaft carriers by which insertion wearing is carried out to the tube-end centrum of an aluminium pipe to this aluminium pipe that is a drum base. For this reason, it is necessary for an aluminium pipe to prepare the energization section which the aluminum natural complexion for connecting with said flange material electrically exposed.

[0004] However, in the latest photoconductor drum made from aluminum, anodizing is carried out to an aluminium pipe as surface treatment in many cases. Since all the front faces of an aluminium pipe will be covered with an anodic oxide film if this anodizing is carried out, if it remains as it is, said

energization section is not securable.

 $[000\overline{5}]$ So, in the former, as shown in drawing 6, contacting the natural complexion and flange material of an aluminium pipe is performed by forming two or more minute projections (22) in the intussusceptum (21) peripheral surface of said flange material (20), inserting this intussusceptum (21) in the edge centrum of an aluminium pipe [finishing / anodizing] (30) compulsorily, and tearing anodic oxidation coatings by the minute projection (22).

[0006] Moreover, when the edge circles side of an aluminium pipe is masked by pasting, paint, etc. of adhesive tape and carries out anodizing as other approaches, forming the energization section which the masking section was not anodized, made, had and aluminum natural complexion exposed is also

performed.

[0007] As an approach of further others, the field of aluminum is ground with a rotation grinding stone etc. after anodizing, and forming the energization section is also performed by deleting some anodic oxide films.

[8000]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the method of tearing an anodic oxide film by the minute projection of the intussusceptum of flange material had the problem that there was a possibility of a tubing edge deforming and causing a defect of shape in order to insert the intussusceptum compulsorily.

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[0009] Moreover, by the approach of masking by adhesive tape or paint, there was if it is easy to separate from masking during anodizing, a problem of processing liquid being polluted by the outflow

[0010] Moreover, by the approach of carrying out polish removal of the anodic oxide film with a rotation grinding stone etc., there was a problem that an aluminium-pipe front face was polluted by ****

produced by polish.

[0011] This invention aims at offer of the anodizing approach which can form certainly the energization section which aluminum natural complexion exposed, without being made in view of this technological background, and producing deformation of the aluminum tube-end section, contamination of processing liquid, contamination on the front face of an aluminium pipe by abrasive powder, etc. [0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, this invention uses the elastic stability of the piece of an elastic stop (3) covered with elasticity resin. By carrying out the pressure-welding stop of this a part of piece [at least] of a stop (3) on the surface of an aluminium pipe (1), and performing anodizing in this condition Let the anodizing approach of the aluminium pipe characterized by forming the energization section (8) by which an anodic oxide film (7) is not formed in said piece pressure-welding part of a stop of the front face of an aluminium pipe (1) be a summary. [0013] As a desirable mode, while constituting the piece of an elastic stop (3) in a thing cylindrical [U form thru/or a V type] or tabular, the approach to which insert in the internal centrum of an aluminium pipe in the condition of having closed opening of this piece of an elastic stop, and having compressed in the direction of doubling, cancel compressive force, and the field of aluminum is made to carry out the pressure welding of the piece of an elastic stop can be mentioned.

[0014] [Function] Formation of an anodic oxide film (7) is prevented in a pressure-welding part with the piece of an elastic stop (3) of an aluminium pipe (1), and the energization section (8) which aluminum natural complexion exposed is formed. Moreover, since the resin enveloping layer (32) of the piece of an elastic stop (3) is an elastic thing, a resin enveloping layer (32) is crushed in a pressure-welding part, an aluminium pipe (1) is contacted broadly, for this reason, the formation inhibition part of an anodic oxide film (7) is secured broadly, and the energization section (8) is formed certainly. [0015]

[Example] Next, one example of this invention is explained, referring to drawing 1 -5. [0016] First, the aluminium pipe (1) which is a processed article is held in the processed frame (2) shown in drawing 4 (a). This processed frame is equipped with the aluminium-pipe attachment component (23) set up at equal intervals by the bottom frame part (22a) of the energization frame (22) of a upward U shape attached in the both ends of the holizontal-bridging member for energization (21) which has the negotiations section (21a) (21a) of outward inverted L to both ends, and a holizontalbridging member (21), and an energization frame (22) upward. These holizontal-bridging member (21), the energization frame (22), and the aluminium-pipe attachment component (23) are formed of the conductive member which has acid resistance, such as titanium, zircon, and aluminum. [0017] The spring-like hook section (23a) is formed in the point of each of said aluminium-pipe attachment component (23), the internal centrum of an aluminium pipe (1) is made to insert in this hook section (23a), and an aluminium pipe (1) is supported in the vertical set-up condition. The hook section (23a) bears a role of a connection component which impresses an aluminium pipe in an anode plate here while bearing the role which supports an aluminium pipe (1). For this reason, ** outside the horizontal direction of the tip hook section (23a) of an aluminium-pipe attachment component (23) After it is set up greatly slightly and the hook section (23a) has carried out the compression set rather than the bore of an aluminium pipe (1), while being inserted in the centrum of an aluminium pipe (1) The longitudinal direction rim of the hook section (23a) carries out a pressure welding to the inside of an aluminium pipe (1) flexibly according to the stability to the original form. An aluminium pipe (1) is strongly held to an attachment component (23) by this, and it is secured in the contact for energization of an aluminum attachment component (23) and an aluminium-pipe (1) inside.

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[0018] Next, as shown in drawing 1 (b), the piece of an elastic stop of U form thru/or a V type (3) is turned the upper limit centrum of each aluminium pipe (1), the crowning is turned down, and it inserts. The elasticity resin enveloping layer (32) is formed by this piece of an elastic stop (3) preventing the oxide film formation by anodizing, and carrying out coating of all the front faces of the core material (31) which consists of an elastic wire rod or plates, such as steel, SUS, and titanium, with elasticity insulation resin, such as polyethylene, an elasticity vinyl chloride, polyurethane rubber, and silicone rubber, as it is for securing the energization section which aluminum natural complexion exposed and is shown in drawing 3. In the direction which opening (33) formed among both ends opens or closes, this piece of an elastic stop (3) is made as elastic deformation is possible, and the width of face of opening (33) at least is set as size in the state of [bore / of an aluminium pipe (1)] un-deforming. And where the piece of an elastic stop (3) is compressed in the direction which closes the opening (33), a crowning (34) is placed upside down, it inserts in the upper limit centrum of an aluminium pipe (1), and compressive force is canceled. Then, it restores in the direction which opening (33) opens, and a longitudinal direction rim carries out the pressure welding of the piece of an elastic stop (3) to the inside upper limb of an aluminium pipe (1) flexibly and since it is formed by elasticity material, it expands to drawing 2 and the resin enveloping layer (32) of the piece of an elastic stop (3) is shown - as - a resin enveloping layer (32) -- a cross section -- it is crushed flatly, a resin enveloping layer (32) and the inside of an aluminium pipe (1) contact broadly, and an oxide skin formation inhibition part is secured broadly. [0019] In this way, after setting the piece of an elastic stop (3) to the centrum of each aluminium pipe (1), as shown in drawing 4 (b), the negotiations section (21a) (21a) of the holizontal-bridging member (21) of a processed frame (2) is multiplied by the right-and-left rising wood of a cell (4), a processed frame (2) is hung in a cell (4), and it arranges in the condition. Opposite arrangement of two or more negative plates (5) is carried out at cell (4) order both sides, and a processed frame (2) is arranged so that it may be located in the pars intermedia of both negative plates (5) and (5). (6) shown in drawing 4 (b) is the electrolytic solution.

[0020] And an anode plate electrode is connected to the holizontal-bridging member (21) of a processed frame (2), bias of the aluminium pipe (1) is carried out to an anode plate through a holizontal-bridging member (21), an energization frame (22), and an aluminium-pipe attachment component (23), and anodizing is carried out through a current between an aluminium pipe (1) and a negative plate (5). [0021] Although an anodic oxide film is formed in the inside-and-outside side of an aluminium pipe (1) of anodizing While the piece of an elastic stop (3) is inserted in the upper limit centrum of an aluminium pipe Since the pressure welding is changed into the condition that the resin enveloping layer (32) of the piece of an elastic stop (3) was crushed at the aluminium-pipe (1) inside, as this pressure-welding part acts as masking which prevents contact to the electrolytic solution (6) and it is shown in drawing 5 An anodic oxide film (7) is not formed in a pressure-welding part, but an anodic oxide film is formed in other front faces except a pressure-welding part.

[0022] In this way, as the aluminium pipe (1) which had anodizing carried out was shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the energization section (8) which the aluminum natural complexion to which an oxide film does not exist in a pressure-welding part with the piece of an elastic stop (3) exposed was formed. And electric discharge is performed through this energization section (7) at the time of the use as a photoconductor drum.

[0023] In addition, what is necessary is to perform pretreatment of removal processing of a processing oil, washing, etc. before anodizing, to carry out after treatment, such as washing and sealing, after anodizing generally, and just to also perform this pretreatment and after treatment in the condition [having set the piece of an elastic stop (3) to an aluminium pipe (1)], using the same processing frame (2) as anodizing.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention can form the energization section which the natural complexion part of the aluminium pipe in which an anodic oxide film does not exist exposed by very easy actuation of only carrying out anodizing where the pressure-welding stop of the piece of an elastic stop is carried out on the surface of an aluminium pipe by above-mentioned order using that stability. Therefore, since

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the polish for masking by compulsive fitting, the adhesive tape, and coating liquid of flange material and anodic oxide film removal etc. becomes unnecessary, it can form the energization section, without deriving faults, such as deformation of a tubing edge, contamination of the electrolytic solution by mixing of coating liquid, and dirt on the front face of tubing by abrasive powder. And since the pressure welding of the piece of an elastic stop is carried out on the surface of an aluminium pipe using the stability, the contact condition of the piece of an elastic stop and an aluminium pipe can be held strongly, and the situation from which it separates easily during processing like masking by adhesive tape can be prevented.

[0025] Moreover, since the resin enveloping layer of the piece of an elastic stop is the thing of elasticity nature, a resin enveloping layer can be crushed in a pressure-welding part, an aluminium pipe and a large area can be contacted, and, for this reason, the formation inhibition part of an anodic oxide film

can be secured broadly, as a result the energization section can be formed certainly.

[Translation done.]

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* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The perspective view in the condition that (a) made the aluminium-pipe attachment component support an aluminium pipe, and (b) are the perspective views in the condition of subsequently having set the piece of an elastic stop.

[Drawing 2] It is the II-II line sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the expansion perspective view of the piece of an elastic stop.

[Drawing 4] It is the top view in which excising the pars intermedia of a holizontal-bridging member and showing the perspective view of the processed frame with which (a) has arranged the aluminium pipe, and the condition that (b) set the processed frame of (a) to the cell.

[Drawing 5] It is the cross-section enlarged drawing of the edge of the aluminium pipe after anodizing.

[Drawing 6] A perspective view for (a) to explain the conventional formation approach of the energization section of an aluminium pipe and (b) are the VI-VI line sectional views of (a).

[Description of Notations]

- 1 -- Aluminium pipe
- 3 -- Piece of an elastic stop
- 32 -- Resin enveloping layer
- 7 -- Anodic oxide film
- 8 -- Energization section

[Translation done.]